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and the other in a dead quaking ash about twenty feet from the ground and at an altitude of about 7800 feet.

In neither case was there any nest built, the eggs being deposited on the litter at the bottom of the hole. Diligent search did not secure the male birds.

These nests were in the foothills about thirty miles nearly west southwest from Pueblo, Colorado.—D. P. INGRAHAM, *Beulah, Colorado*.

Nesting of the Short-eared Owl in Southern California.—On March 27, 1896, Mr. H. L. Rivers and the writer found a nest of this bird (*Asio accipitrinus*) containing six eggs, the incubation varying from very slight to well advanced. The location was near low meadow ground about five miles from the coast in this County, but the nest was about twenty-six feet up in the top of a thick-foliaged oak, among some sycamores bordering a dry stream bed. Another unoccupied nest was placed two or three feet higher in the opposite side of the same tree. Both nests were composed of sticks, lined with oak leaves and a few feathers, the depression in each being very slight.

When within a few feet of the occupied nest the bird flew off and being joined by its mate, the pair held a 'pow wow' in the grass, uttering squeals like a rat. While the nest was being examined one bird perched almost at arm's length in the foliage of the tree.

Two weeks later, when I revisited the locality, neither bird was seen, but the nest, which had previously been empty, contained a dried up egg without a shell.

Of this bird Captain Bendire said "it is not improbable that it may sometimes breed in California and Nevada."—M. L. WICKS, JR., *Los Angeles, Cal.*

Partnership Nesting of Valley Partridge and Long-tailed Chat.—The nest was discovered by a little girl, and was composed of grass and straws placed in a small depression of the ground above which it projected slightly; over all was a dead eucalyptus limb to which the dry leaves still clung. The locality was this County, within five feet of a road which had been quite frequently traveled up to a week before, at which time the road had been changed. Not thirty feet from the spot a cluster of wild blackberry vines had been burnt down a few months previous; in them a Chat (*Icteria virens longicauda*), probably the same one, had nested for years.

The Partridge (*Callipepla californica vallicola*) was flushed from the nest when first discovered; it had been covering two of its own and three Chat eggs, the Chat itself not being seen. On a second visit that afternoon the Chat flew off; the Partridge was not visible. The next day at noon a third trip was made; the Chat was on the nest, the female Partridge being in the vicinity. The number of Chat eggs had been increased to four; the Partridge eggs were still two in number.—M. L. WICKS, JR., *Los Angeles, Cal.*